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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-341
S. 1455

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1455

Mar.	10,	1969	Sen. Allott and others introduced S. 1455 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr.	1,	1969	Rep. Goodling and others introduced H.R. 9737 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Oct.	21,	1969	Senate committee voted to report S. 1455.
Oct.	22,	1969	Senate committee reported S. 1455 with amendments. S. Rept. 91-491. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	23,	1969	Senate passed S. 1455 as reported.
Oct.	27,	1969	S. 1455 referred to House Agriculture Committee.
June	15,	1970	House subcommittee approved S. 1455 for full committee consideration.
June	18,	1970	House committee voted to report S. 1455.
June	29,	1970	House committee reported S. 1455 without amendment.. H. Rept. 91-1246. Print of bill and report.
July	6,	1970	House passed S. 1455 without amendment.
July	18,	1970	Approved: PL 91-341

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

1. The first group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
2. The second group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
3. The third group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
4. The fourth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
5. The fifth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
6. The sixth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
7. The seventh group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
8. The eighth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
9. The ninth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100
10. The tenth group of data was obtained from a series of experiments in which the subjects were asked to perform a task under conditions of varying difficulty. The results of these experiments are shown in Table 1.	100	100	100

S. 1455

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 10 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. MONTONA, and Mr. SAXBE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8c(2) (A) of the Agri-
4 cultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended,
5 is amended by striking out "and Connecticut" and inserting
6 in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico,
7 Illinois, and Ohio."

A BILL

To amend section 8(c) (2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

By Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DIRksen,
Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. SAXBE

MARCH 10 (legislative day, March 7), 1969
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

H. R. 9737

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1969

Mr. GOODLING (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. FINDLEY, and Mr. BURTON of Utah) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricul-
4 tural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, is
5 amended by striking out "and Connecticut" and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico,
7 Illinois, and Ohio."

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9737

A BILL

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

By Mr. GOODLING, Mr. MULLER of Ohio, Mr.
FINDLEY, and Mr. BURTON of Utah

APRIL 1, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Oct. 21, 1969.
Issued October 19, 1969
For actions of ~~October 18, 1969~~
91st-1st No. 171

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to consider continuing appropriations resolution next week. House received conference report on Great Plains program bill. Senate committee voted to report Virgin Islands and Guam extension service bill. Senate committee voted to report apple marketing orders bill. Senate committee reported uniform relocation bill. Senate committee voted to report PACA license fee bill. Senate committee reported intergovernmental personnel bill.

SENATE

1. LANDS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 1, to provide for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for Federal and federally assisted programs (S. Rept. 91-488). p. S12838
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2062, to provide for the differentiation between private and public ownership of lands in the administration of the acreage limitation provisions of Federal reclamation law. p. D965
2. PERSONNEL; INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 11, to reinforce the federal system by strengthening the personnel resources of State and local governments, to improve intergovernment cooperation in the administration of grant-in-aid programs, to provide grants for improvement of State and local personnel administration, to authorize Federal assistance in training State and local employees, to provide grants to State and local governments for training of their employees, to authorize interstate compacts for personnel and training activities, to facilitate the temporary assignment of personnel between the Federal Government and State and local governments (S. Rept. 91-489). p. S12838
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 13763, fiscal 1970 appropriations for the legislative branch (pp. S12958-83). Senate conferees were appointed (p. S12983). House conferees have not been appointed.
Received from the President proposed amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1970, in the amount of \$4,316,319, for the legislative branch. p. S12838
4. EXPORTS. Began consideration of and made the pending business S. 2696, to provide for continuation of authority for the regulation and expansion of exports. p. S12983
5. LICENSE FEES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9857, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee. p. D964
6. MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1455, to expand marketing order authority to apples produced in Colo., Utah, N. Mex., Ill., and Ohio. p. D964
7. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved several watershed projects. p. D964
8. CLAIMS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved an original resolution calling for referral to the Court of Claims of S. 202, providing that the United States disclaim any interests in certain land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex. p. D965

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 23, 1969
For actions of October 22, 1969
91st-1st; No. 172

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate committee reported apple marketing orders bill. Senate committee reported bill to increase license fee under Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act. House debated housing bill. House committee reported bill to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order program. House committee reported bill to donate CCC dairy products to feed needy. House subcommittee voted to report rice inspection bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees on the Agriculture appropriations bill met to resolve differences, but did not reach final agreement. p. D973

2. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1857, the National Science Foundation authorization bill (p. H9832). Senate conferees have been appointed.
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12588, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with regard to use of CCC dairy products to feed the needy (H. Rept. 91-587). p. H9936
4. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8536, to provide for production research under marketing agreements and order programs (H. Rept. 91-588). p. H9936
5. RICE INSPECTION. The "Daily Digest" states a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 8739, to improve rice inspection. p. D922
6. PROCUREMENT. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 474, a bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement (p. H9832). Senate conferees have not been appointed. p. H9832
7. HOUSING. Continued consideration of H. R. 13827, the housing and urban development bill. pp. H9833-68
8. FOREST FIRES. Rep. Johnson discussed H. R. 14441, which provides a method for paying costs of fires caused without negligence in connection with national forest timber sales operations. pp. H9894-5
9. CONSERVATION. Received from GAO a report on opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of the conservation operations program of the SCS. p. H9936
10. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Saylor inserted an article "Law and Environment" - Part V. pp. H9907-8

SENATE

11. LICENSE FEE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9857, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee (S. Rept. 91-490). p. S13026
12. MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1455, to amend section 8(c) (2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples (S. Rept. 91-491). p. S13026
13. CLAIMS; FOREST LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported an original resolution calling for referral to the Court of Claims of S. 202, to provide that the United States disclaim any interests in certain land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex. p. S13040

EXTENSION OF MARKETING ORDER AUTHORITY TO APPLES PRODUCED IN COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ILLINOIS, AND OHIO

OCTOBER 22, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1455]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 5455) to amend section 8c(2)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill (as amended) do pass.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill extends authority for marketing orders to apples produced in the States of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio (including those for canning or freezing) and their products (other than canned or frozen products). Similar authority now exists for apples produced in the States of New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and, except as to those for canning or freezing, to apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

The bill is identical to section 804 of S. 3590, as passed by the Senate on July 20, 1968.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments merely correct the citation of the provision being amended, and the punctuation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Marketing orders are designed to improve returns to growers through orderly marketing. Orders may (1) regulate the quality of the commodity shipped in order to keep inferior products from depressing prices; (2) regulate the quantity of the commodity marketed by rate of flow or by total quantity; (3) provide for standardized containers or packs; (4) provide for marketing research and development projects; (5) prohibit unfair trade practices; (6) require price posting; and (7) authorize the collection and dissemination of marketing information.

Orders are issued only after notice, hearing, and determinations by the Secretary that the order will effectuate the purpose of the act and that it is favored by two-thirds of the producers (by number or volume of production).

While not required by statute, orders are always initiated by the producers of the commodity to be regulated, and orders regulating fruits and vegetables are almost always accompanied by handler agreements providing for identical regulation and signed by handlers of 50 percent of the volume of the commodity.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation.

* * * * *

SEC. 8c(1) * * *

COMMODITIES TO WHICH APPLICABLE

(2) Orders issued pursuant to this section shall be applicable only to (A) the following agricultural commodities and the products thereof (except canned or frozen grapefruit, cherries, apples, or cranberries, the products of naval stores, and the products of honeybees), or to any regional, or market classification of any such commodity or product: Milk, fruits (including filberts, almonds, pecans and walnuts but not including apples, other than apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, [and] Connecticut, *Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio*, and not including fruits for canning or freezing other than olives, grapefruit, cherries, cranberries, and apples produced in the States named above except Washington, Oregon, and Idaho), tobacco, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning or freezing), hops, honeybees, and naval stores as included in the Naval Stores Act and standards established thereunder (including refined or partially refined oleoresin): *Provided*, That no order issued pursuant to this section shall be effective as to any grapefruit for canning or freezing unless the

Secretary of Agriculture determines, in addition to other findings and determinations required by this Act, that the issuance of such order is approved or favored by the processors who, during a representative period determined by the Secretary, have been engaged in canning or freezing such commodity for market and have canned or frozen for market more than 50 per centum of the total volume of such commodity canned or frozen for market during such representative period; and (B) any agricultural commodity (except honey, cotton, rice, wheat, corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley, rye, sugarcane, sugarbeets, wool, mohair, livestock, soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, poultry (but not excepting turkeys, eggs, (but not excepting turkey hatching eggs), fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing, and apples), or any regional or market classification thereof, not subject to orders under (A) of this paragraph, but not the products (including canned or frozen commodities or products) thereof. No order issued pursuant to this section shall be effective as to cherries, apples, or cranberries for canning or freezing unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines, in addition to other required findings and determinations, that the issuance of such order is approved or favored by processors who, during a representative period determined by the Secretary, have engaged in canning or freezing such commodity for market and have frozen or canned more than 50 per centum of the total volume of the commodity to be regulated which was canned or frozen within the production area, or marketed within the marketing area, defined in such order, during such representative period. No order issued pursuant to this section shall be applicable to peanuts produced in more than one of the following production areas: the Virginia-Carolina production area, the Southeast production area, and the Southwest production area. If the Secretary determines that the declared policy of the title will be better achieved thereby (i) the commodities of the same general class used wholly or in part for the same purposes may be combined and treated as a single commodity and (ii) the portion of an agricultural commodity devoted to or marketed for a particular use or combination of uses, may be treated as a separate agricultural commodity. All agricultural commodities and products covered hereby shall be deemed specified herein for the purposes of section 8c (6) and (7) of this title.



Calendar No. 487

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1455

[Report No. 91-491]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 10 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. MONTONA, and Mr. SAXBE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

OCTOBER 22, 1969

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That ~~the first sentence of section 8c(2)(A) of the Agricul-~~
4 ~~tural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, clause~~
5 *(A) of the first sentence of section 8c(2) of the Agricultural*
6 *Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricul-*
7 *tural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent*

- 1 *legislation*, is amended by striking out "and Connecticut"
- 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah,
- 3 New Mexico, Illinois, and ~~Ohio.~~ *Ohio*".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio."

Calendar No. 487

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1455

[Report No. 91-491]

A BILL

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

By Mr. ALIOTT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DIRKSEN,
Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. MONTOYA, and Mr. SAXBE

MARCH 10 (Legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

OCTOBER 22, 1969

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 24, 1969
For actions of October 23, 1969
91st-1st; No. 173

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed housing bill. House committee reported continuing appropriation resolution. Senate passed apple marketing orders bill. Senate passed bill to increase license fee under Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Sen. Dole commended Secretary Hardin's "attempt to arrive at meaningful and satisfactory agricultural legislation." Sens. McGovern and Yarborough introduced and discussed farm bill.

SENATE

1. MERCHANT MARINE. Both Houses received the President's Merchant Marine message (H. Doc. 91-183) announcing a "new maritime program for this nation" (pp. S13101-2, H9943). Several members spoke in support of a new maritime program (pp. S13158, S13194-5, H9944, H9944-5, S13154-5).
2. MARKETING ORDERS. Passed as reported S. 1455, to amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colo., Utah, N. Mex., Ill., and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreements and order programs with respect to apples. pp. S13175-6
3. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES; LICENSE FEE. Passed without amendment H. R. 9857, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee (pp. S13202-3). Sen. Mansfield inserted an excerpt from the committee report which states, "This bill would amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to -- (1) Increase the maximum annual license fee to \$100 (from \$50); and (2) Extend the retailer and frozen food broker exemptions to those doing less than \$100,000 worth of covered business annually (now \$90,000)." This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. ROADS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11609, to amend the Act of September 9, 1963, authorizing the construction of an entrance road at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in N. C. (p. S13204). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. UNIFORM RELOCATION. Began debate on S. 1, the uniform relocation bill. pp. S.13206-12
6. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved 17 watershed projects. p. D977
7. EXPORTS. Sen. Mansfield commended the Senate's passing the export expansion proposal. p. S13102
8. MANPOWER PROGRAMS. Received from GAO a report on the effectiveness and administration of the community action program and selected manpower programs under titles I and II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Los Angeles County, Calif., OEO. p. S13105
9. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from GAO a report on the opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of the conservation operations program, Soil Conservation Service, USDA. p. S13105
10. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Why Czechs Banned DDT." pp. S13135-6

Administration Action: The Nixon Administration did not propose rate cuts.

House Action: The House included a two-stage rate cut provision in the bill that would provide reduction of at least 5% when fully effective in calendar 1972. The top rate would be cut from the current 70% to 65% and the lowest rate cut from 14% to 13%.

Resource References: Ways and Means hearings, Volume 12.

Raise minimum standard deduction

The Problem: Recent studies show 2.2 million families and individuals with incomes below officially designated poverty levels have to pay federal income taxes. Many others with comparatively low incomes pay substantial amounts. Included are hundreds of thousands of students who have sizeable sums withheld from wages. They end up paying \$100 a year or more in federal income taxes on summer or part-time work, yet operate at a financial deficit to continue in school.

The difficulty in meeting this problem is devising a plan that would (1) be simple to administer; (2) make the proper allowance for family size, and (3) phase out in such a way that its impact would go to those needing relief the most.

Present Law: Taxpayers who do not itemize deductions now are entitled to a minimum standard deduction of \$200 plus \$100 for each family member up to an overall limit of \$1,000.

Pending Proposals: Among the many tax relief bills introduced in the House this session is H.R. 9523 (Culver), which would increase the minimum standard deduction to \$600 plus \$100 for each exemption. Similar or identical measures are H.R. 9680, 9762, 10090, 10135, 12181, and 9253.

A low income allowance, a form of minimum standard deduction, was a major provision of H.R. 12290, the bill to extend the surtax that passed the House, 210-205, on June 30.

Revenue Impact: Treasury estimates the plan in H.R. 12290 would cost \$665 million in Fiscal 1971, its first full year in operation. Its studies show an estimated 12.7 million low-income taxable returns would have tax cuts under this provision, with 6 million of these made nontaxable.

The Treasury estimate for the cost of raising the minimum standard deduction to \$600 plus \$100 for each deduction with a \$1,000 limit is \$1.1 billion a year.

Proponents and Opponents: The AFL-CIO supported the Treasury's December recommendation (\$600 plus \$100 per exemption and a \$1,000 limit) in its testimony. The UAW supported it in principle but told the Committee the \$1,000 limit was too low.

Administration Action: Treasury, in its recommendations last December, suggested raising the level of the minimum deduction to \$600, plus \$100 for each personal exemption, up to a maximum of \$1,000.

The Administration, in its proposals submitted in April, asked for a low income allowance (See H.R. 12290 passed by the House) designed to disappear as income rises beyond officially designated poverty levels.

The low income allowance provision works this way: It is a variable amount that, when added to the minimum standard deduction, totals \$1,100. This, added to the \$600 exemption per person, almost exactly matches the federal poverty standard for each family size. Above a certain cutoff point tied to the poverty level, the allowance is gradually phased out by reducing it by \$1 for each \$2 of added income. For the single person it would disappear at \$3,300; for the family of four, at \$4,500.

House Action: The House bill included the low income allowance which had passed previously as a part of H.R. 12290. It did not include the allowance phaseout provision included in H.R. 12290 and backed by the Ad-

ministration, however. This means it would provide as much as \$2.7 billion in tax relief when fully effective.

Resource References: See Ways and Means hearings, Volumes 7 and 9; Treasury Studies, Part 2.

Increase the personal exemption

The Problem: The \$600 personal exemption has been in effect since 1948, unchanged despite inflation and cost-of-living increases in intervening years. Treasury estimates a comparable 1969 figure, reflecting these increases in line with changes in government economic indexes, would be \$891.

An increase in the exemption has been criticized as a tax change because each \$100 increase means much more to the rich than to the poor. For example, it would mean only \$14 in tax relief for the low-income taxpayer in the 14% bracket and \$70 for the wealthy individual at the 70% level.

Present Law: Exemptions are allowed against adjusted gross income of all taxpayers, regardless of whether they itemize deductions, take the 10% standard deduction, or use the minimum standard deduction. A taxpayer is entitled to one \$600 exemption for himself and each dependent. An additional \$600 exemption is allowed for each person over 65. And an additional \$600 exemption is allowed for blindness.

Pending Proposals: More than 200 bills calling for personal exemption increases were introduced in this session. They called for increases to \$700, \$750, \$850, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,500 and \$2,000. Several of the proposals also called for extending the exemption for blindness to other handicapped persons.

Revenue Impact: Treasury estimated increasing the personal exemption from \$600 to \$1,200, based on 1969 earnings levels, would cost \$17.3 billion.

Proponents and Opponents: Most of the support has come from Members of Congress. There is no organized opposition to an increase.

Administration Action: The Treasury, in its December recommendations, proposed a higher exemption for those over 65 but did not call for changes applying to other dependents.

The Nixon Administration has not called for any exemption changes.

House Action: The House took no action on personal exemptions.

Resource References: Ways and Means Hearings, Volume 5; Treasury Studies, Part 2.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, on October 16, I made available that section of the Tax Reform Fact Book which discusses the taxation of oil, gas, and minerals. By way of addition, I have since discovered that the Representative from Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, has previously introduced a bill, H.R. 9735, that deals directly with the subject of mineral production payments.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

VETERANS EDUCATION AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the clerk will state.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. H.R. 11959, to amend chapters 31, 34, and 35 of title 38, United States Code, in order to increase the rates of vocational rehabilitation, educational assistance, and special training allowance paid to eligible veterans and persons under such chapters.

AMENDMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 487, S. 1455.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. S. 1455, to amend section 8(c)(2)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", strike out "the first sentence of section 8(c)(2)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended," and insert "clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8(c)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation,"; and on page 2, line 3, after the word "and", strike out "Ohio,"; and insert "Ohio,"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 1455

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8(c)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out "and Connecticut" and inserting in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1455) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend section 8(c)(2)(A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples pro-

duced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-491), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill extends authority for marketing orders to apples produced in the States of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio (including those for canning or freezing) and their products (other than canned or frozen products). Similar authority now exists for apples produced in the States of New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and, except as to those for canning or freezing, to apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

The bill is identical to section 804 of S. 3590, as passed by the Senate on July 20, 1968.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments merely correct the citation of the provision being amended, and the punctuation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Marketing orders are designed to improve returns to growers through orderly marketing. Orders may (1) regulate the quality of the commodity shipped in order to keep inferior products from depressing prices; (2) regulate the quantity of the commodity marketed by rate of flow or by total quantity; (3) provide for standardized containers or packs; (4) provide for marketing research and development projects; (5) prohibit unfair trade practices; (6) require price posting; and (7) authorize the collection and dissemination of marketing information.

Orders are issued only after notice, hearing, and determinations by the Secretary that the order will effectuate the purpose of the act and that it is favored by two-thirds of the producers (by number or volume of production).

While not required by statute, orders are always initiated by the producers of the commodity to be regulated, and orders regulating fruits and vegetables are almost always accompanied by handler agreements providing for identical regulation and signed by handlers of 50 percent of the volume of the commodity.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A REBUTTAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that "A Rebuttal," subheaded above, "Point of View," a commentary by Ward Just, relative to the situation existing in Vietnam and the difficulties confronting both this country and the South Vietnamese as well as the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong,

be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

Before the Chair rules, let me say that, in my opinion, Ward Just is one of the fairest and most competent reporters and commentators about the situation in Vietnam. That does not necessarily mean I approve all he has said in this commentary, but I do think it is worthwhile for the Senate's consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the commentary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A REBUTTAL

(A commentary by Ward Just)

I suspect that Nicholas von Hoffman is right when he says that people in their heart of hearts don't care whether we bug out, run out, march out, stumble out, crawl out or fade out of South Vietnam. Who wants to negotiate about cancer? He is talking about a substantial minority in this country, people who have had it, as the President once said in another connection, up to *here*; thus frustrated, convinced the nation is acting immorally, they want to quit.

It would not be difficult to do, and sure as shooting there is a paper in the White House describing the scenario, how Kennedy and Johnson were responsible for the war, how Nixon, Kissinger and Company gave it the good college try but saddled with an impossible Saigon government and an intransigent and seemingly inexhaustible enemy, had concluded, for the good of the country, that losses must be cut. Add a few juicy charges of past mismanagement of the war (God knows there is enough evidence of it), and conclude that the South Vietnamese must now proceed on their own. America has done all it could, and Godspeed to the survivors. And the kids and their parents are pacified. They won't have to go to war in South Vietnam.

It is a pointless exercise to argue the politics of it, whether or not the loss of Vietnam will lead to the loss of Waikiki or even of Bangkok. Even so, that's a detail—arguable either way with most thoughtful men probably believing that yes, a loss in Vietnam probably means the "loss" of Southeast Asia, but if it did, which it might, so what. Southeast Asia, like China, is not our's to lose. "In the last analysis it's *their* war," President Kennedy said, blah blah blah. So it is necessary to set up the argument another way, to make it relevant, as they say, to what's happening now. This is to speak of the war in terms of its morals, and to do that is to examine it from the perspective of the Vietnamese.

Many of the Americans who so vehemently oppose the war do so from the position that the United States has virtually destroyed what it has tried to save. It is a fair point and an accurate one, far fairer and more accurate than they might suspect.

The Vietcong had all but won the war in early 1965, before the introduction of American combat troops. The test of strength was decently fair, with the indigenous Southern army with American support fighting the indigenous Southern guerrillas with North Vietnamese support. It seemed clear then that the Communists had the support of the people of South Vietnam. Theirs was the strong tide, and in that Buddhist nation, a nation with an ear tuned to the flow of history (in American political argot it means riding with the winner), the strong tide was the one that would win. The ordinary citizen, not wishing to be out of harmony, would go along; to refuse was to commit an unusual act of defiance. Defiance in that sense is not the Vietnamese way. So in 1965 the Saigon government was playing out a very

weak hand, with little support in the country.

The Americans changed all that, first with the money and the men and then, in 1966, by taking charge of the prosecution of the war. What that did was free the South Vietnamese from the necessity for choice. The Americans ran the war now, and the South Vietnamese were obliged to go along with it—whether they wanted to or not. Many of them did. Others did not. Some of those who had managed to sit on the razor's edge were now forced to ante in with the allies. In a society as astoundingly resilient as South Vietnam's, many more continued to play both ends. But it became increasingly more difficult as 100,000 men became 200,000 men and finally half a million and \$30 billion a year. What this means is very simple. It is that the responsibility for prolonging the war is this country's, not Saigon's nor Hanoi's.

The problem is that the tragedy is much, much deeper than Nicholas von Hoffman and others would have it. It would be wonderful if we could just walk away from it, pull the boats up to Camranh Bay and steal away into the night, leaving Saigon and Hanoi to work things out their own way. But if you did that you would want the journalists to leave along with the soldiers because the stories that would come with the Communist victory would be pretty grim stories, 20 years of scores to settle.

Our responsibility is not to Thieu or Ky or any of the other generals or merchants, nor is it to the South Vietnamese constitution nor to Freedom, nor even to the Americans who have died there, almost 40,000 now and 250,000 wounded. The responsibility is to those South Vietnamese who have been obliged to fight or otherwise resist the Communists because the Americans disturbed the normal course of events and changed the war. That is why the responsibility goes so deep, and it is a responsibility that will not be discharged by importing three million Vietnamese and parking them in the middle of Utah. But it is either that or stand by and watch the slaughter. Of course there may be no slaughter. Possibly not, but I know of one who would make a bet on that. Twenty years of scores to settle.

That is not an argument bound to find much favor anywhere, because the Vietnamese are not nature's noblemen and we have had them around our necks for too long. For God's sake, for how much longer are we going to pick up the morning paper and find Vietnam all over page one? Whoever heard of Danang before 1965? The bitterness and anger sifts down and finally people say the hell with it. Get out, get out; get out, and we don't care how; get out, and get out right now; get out, or we'll blow the house down. And we don't care what happens later. What happens in the future doesn't matter, because nothing could be worse than the present.

But huh uh, kiddies; it won't work. This particular tragedy isn't going to go away because American college students are excused from duty in the rice fields. It's there with us now, and is going to be there for a generation and the question the moralists ought to ask themselves is where they intend to assign the responsibility for the blood left in the wake of the American boats, pulled up there in such haste at Camranh Bay. When the newspaper displays the photographs of those killed, what do we do then? Avert our eyes? Blame Lyndon Johnson? Perhaps pretend it isn't as bad as it looks, that the victims are war profiteers, or corrupt generals, or pimps or double agents. To the neurotic young it won't matter; American imperialism will be to blame, and that will be that. But what of the rest of us?

All we can do now is play out the tragedy, and try to learn the right lessons. On the ground in South Vietnam, revise the rules

S. 1455

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 27, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 8c (2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8c (2) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended
5 by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and
6 subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out "and Con-
7 necticut" and inserting in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colo-
8 rado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio".

Passed the Senate October 23, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

OCTOBER 27, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 15, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee approved bills permitting marketing orders for apples and marketing research for almonds. House passed bill establishing Youth Conservation Corps. Rep. Mize urged action on farm bill.

HOUSE

1. MARKETING ORDERS; MARKETING RESEARCH. An Agriculture Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 9736 and S. 1456, permitting marketing orders applicable to apples for paid advertising; H. R. 9737 and S. 1455, including Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois and Ohio among states to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples; and H. R. 13978, amended, authorizing marketing research and promotion projects for almonds. p. D628
2. CONSERVATION. Passed with amendments S. 1076, establishing the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program. pp. H5525-46

3. EDUCATION; CULTURAL EXCHANGE. Received from the President the annual report on the international educational and cultural exchange program. pp. H5500-1
4. ENVIRONMENT. Passed over H. Res. 562 relative to participation in the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment. p. H5501
5. FARM BILL. Rep. Mize discussed the effect of present farm programs on feed grain farmers and urged action on the farm bill. p. H5564
6. MARINE RESOURCES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported H. R. 11766, amending title II of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (H. Rept. No. 91-1192). p. H5569

SENATE

7. WILDERNESS. Passed without amendment S. 1732 to designate as wilderness certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. p. S8975
8. HOUSING. Sen. Sparkman stated that the Senate had not been guilty of foot dragging on housing legislation, noting that by a 72-0 roll call vote in late March passage was achieved of package "emergency legislation". p. S8988
9. IMPORTS; TEXTILES. Sen. Javits reviewed the current textile import controversy with Japan, suggesting that a compromise solution be reached. pp. S8991-93
10. ECONOMY. Sen. Jordan told the Idaho Republican State Convention that "the depletion of our resources by excessive and wasteful military spending is a central element of inflation".
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Harris praised the success of REA in Oklahoma and inserted a student essay on the improved quality of rural life due to REA. p. S8997

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. CCC; DAIRY PROGRAMS. S. 3961, by Sen. Dole; to make permanent the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer dairy products to military and veterans hospitals, and to make permanent the dairy farmer indemnity payment program; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Remarks of author p. S8978
13. FISH; WILDLIFE. S. 3962, by Sen. Metcalf; to revise and clarify the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act; to the Committee on Commerce.
14. CONSUMERS. S. 3965; by Sen. Gore; to provide for the establishment of a National Consumers Advisory Board, to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Remarks of author pp. S8981-5
15. RECREATION. S. 3966, by Sen. Case; to prohibit the use of certain park and recreational lands for public work projects unless such land so utilized are replaced by lands of a like kind; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

June 18, 1970

3. COMMITTEE ACTION. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. 3598 in lieu of H. R. 16543, providing for cost-sharing in RC&D projects for public-based fish and wild-life or recreational development; H. R. 11547 amended, increasing the limitations for certain loans; H. R. 15560, prohibiting the importation of ~~certain commodities to which economic poisons have been applied~~; ~~S. 1456 amended, permitting marketing orders applicable to apples for paid advertising~~; S. 1455, including certain states in participation in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples; ~~H. R. 13978 amended, authorizing marketing research and promotion projects for almonds~~; and approved various watershed projects. p. D652
 4. FOOD. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of activities under P.L. 480, the Food for Peace Program (H. Doc. 91-352). pp. H5762, S9240
 5. POSTAL REFORM. Passed with amendments H. R. 17070, the Postal Reform bill. pp. H5762-830
 6. MARINE RESOURCES. A Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 16607, continuing the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. p. D653
 7. ADJOURNED. Until Monday, June 22.
- SENATE
8. APPROPRIATIONS. An Appropriations Committee subcommittee marked up and approved for full committee consideration H. R. 17619, with amendments, the Department of Interior appropriations bill for FY 71. p. D649
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 17868, the District of Columbia appropriations bill for FY 71. (S. Rept. No. 91-937). p. S9241
 9. BROKER-DEALER INSURANCE. Sen. Muskie reviewed the response to his bill S. 2348, to establish a program of insurance for the protection of securities industry customers, and submitted Amendment No. 709. pp. S9248-51
 10. ECONOMY; INFLATION. Sen. Percy inserted an article "Inflation-An Economic Maladjustment" which rejects wage and price controls. pp. S9253-56
Sen. Mansfield commented on the President's Economic message and inserted the resolution of the Democratic Policy Committee of June 16, 1970. pp. S9260-62
 11. MEAT IMPORTS; PACKING. Sen. Saxbe expressed his dismay over the closing of several meat packing plants in Ohio which did not meet Federal inspection standards on room size, commenting, with respect to foreign meat imports, that it was not "unrealistic that we require that their rooms be the same size that we require, or that Federal inspectors be present". pp. S9257-58

21. HOUSING. H. R. 18119, by Rep. Henderson; to increase the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of urgently needed housing; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
22. WILDLIFE. H. R. 18129, by Hanna; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the desirability of establishing a national wildlife refuge in California and/or adjacent Western States for the preservations of the California tule elk; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
23. LOANS; SOLID WASTE. H. R. 18131, by Rep. McCarthy; to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
24. LOANS; MINK FARMING. H. R. 18135; to authorize emergency loans under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to mink farmers who suffer severe losses caused by economic conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture.
25. ENVIRONMENT. H. R. 18141, by Rep. Hathaway; to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to provide for a National Environmental Data Bank; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
26. USER FEES. H. R. 18143, by Rep. Patman; to recognize direct benefits to the United States from the construction of the Toledo Bend Dam and Reservoir project and exempt Sabine River Authority of Texas, from further charges for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of certain lands of the United States within the Sabine National Forest, Tex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

JUNE 18: Food stamp program, S. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs
JUNE 22: Establishment of National Environmental Data Bank, H. Merchant Marine (Byerly to testify)

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 29, 1970
91st-2nd, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate Committee reported FY 71 agricultural appropriations bill. Senate agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriations bill. Senate passed bill increasing public debt limit. House Committee reported bills regarding marketing orders for apples, loans for land conservation and utilization, increasing certain loan limitations, and marketing research for almonds. House subcommittees approved bills allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities and permitting marketing agreements for Hawaiian papayas.

SENATE

APPROPRIATIONS. Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments H. R. 17923, agricultural appropriations bill FY 71 (S. Rept. No. 91-987). A copy of the report will be attached to the Digest as soon as available.
p. S10055

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 17399, second supplemental appropriations for FY 1970. This bill now goes to the President.
pp. S10090-10100

2. DEBT LIMIT. Passed without amendment H. R. 17802 increasing the public debt limit. This bill now goes to the President. pp. S10181-82, S10194-209
3. NATIONAL PARKS; RECREATION; RIVERS AND HARBORS. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with an amendment S. 532 to establish the Arches National Park in the State of Utah (S. Rept. No. 91-990); and with amendments S. 3547 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Narrows Unit, Missouri River Basin Project, Colorado, (S. Rept. No. 91-991). p. S10055
4. JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT. Special Senate Joint Subcommittee in executive session agreed to recommend to their respective full committees the favorable reporting of S.J. Res. 207 to establish a nonlegislative Joint Committee on the Environment (but no report was actually submitted). p. D699
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Received report from Administrator, REA, reporting approval of a loan to East Kentucky REA Corp. of Winchester, Ky.; to Committee on Appropriations. p. S10054
6. WILD RIVERS; ENVIRONMENT. Sen. McIntyre reported on the saving of a N. H. wild river from urban encroachment and inserted newspaper article detailing community action which prevailed in preserving the natural stream. pp. S10069-70

HOUSE

7. COMMITTEE ACTION. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills: S. 1455, providing for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio (H. Rept. No. 91-1246); ~~S. 3598,~~ loans for land conservation and utilization (H. Rept. No. 91-1247); S. 1456 amended, marketing orders applicable to apples for paid advertising (H. Rept. No. 91-1248); H. R. 11547 amended, increasing limitations on certain farm loans (H. Rept. No. 91-1249); H. R. 13978 amended, marketing research and promotion projects for almonds (H. Rept. No. 91-1250). p. H6194
8. SUBCOMMITTEES ACTIONS. Subcommittees of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 11953, allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities for land protection and management, and S. 2484 amended, authorizing marketing agreements for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas. p. D700
9. TARIFFS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 14720, continuing the suspension of duties on manganese ore. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H6123-4
10. MINERALS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15833, disposal of acid grade fluor spar from the national stockpile. This bill now goes to the President. p. H6126
11. RIVER BASIN. An Interior and Insular Affairs Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 16987 amended, authorizing the construction operation, and maintenance of the Minot extension, Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D701

EXTENSION OF MARKETING ORDER AUTHORITY TO
APPLES PRODUCED IN COLORADO, UTAH, NEW
MEXICO, ILLINOIS, AND OHIO

JUNE 29, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1455]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1455) to amend section 8c(2)(A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority for Federal marketing orders to fresh apples produced in the States of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio. The bill also includes authority for apples for canning and freezing and the products of apples, but not canned or frozen apples produced in these five States. This is similar to present apple marketing order authority in New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and except as to apples for canning or freezing, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Both producer groups and various Members of Congress from the five additional States proposed to be included in the apple marketing order program have indicated their desire to be included within the scope of the act. Since the apple industries of 15 other States are already eligible for the marketing order program, the committee felt that these additional States should also be included.

HEARINGS

The Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations Subcommittee held a public hearing on S. 1455 and the House companion bill H.R. 9737 by Mr. Goodling, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Findley, and Mr. Burton of Utah, on June 15, 1970. There was no opposition expressed to this legislation, and the subcommittee as well as the full committee unanimously approved S. 1455.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The Department of Agriculture recommended that S. 1455 be passed. Mr. Floyd Hedlund, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, testified as follows at the public hearing:

* * * * *

The Department recommends that H.R. 9736, H.R. 9737, H.R. 10545, and S. 1455 be passed.

* * * * *

The act currently authorizes marketing orders for apples, both for fresh market and processing uses including canning and freezing, produced in the States of New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Also marketing orders for apples for fresh market and processing other than canning and freezing now are authorized for apples grown in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

H.R. 9737 and S. 1455, if enacted, would make apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio eligible for marketing orders under the act.

COST

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual cost of administering a market order averages \$25,000.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8c(1) * * *

COMMODITIES TO WHICH APPLICABLE

(2) Orders issued pursuant to this section shall be applicable only to (A) the following agricultural commodities and the products thereof (except canned or frozen grapefruit, cherries apples, or cranberries, the products of naval stores, and the products of honey-

bees), or to any regional, or market classification of any such commodity or product: Milk, fruits (including filberts, almonds, pecans and walnuts but not including apples, other than apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, [and] Connecticut, *Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio*, and not including fruits for canning or freezing other than olives, grapefruit, cherries, cranberries, and apples produced in the States named above except Washington, Oregon, and Idaho), tobacco, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning or freezing), hops, honeybees, and naval stores as included in the Naval Stores Act and standards established thereunder (including refined or partially refined oleoresin): *Provided*, That no order issued pursuant to this section shall be effective as to any grapefruit or canning or freezing unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines, in addition to other findings and determinations required by this Act, that the issuance of such order is approved or favored by the processors who, during a representative period determined by the Secretary, have been engaged in canning or freezing such commodity for market and have canned or frozen for market more than 50 per centum of the total volume of such commodity canned or frozen for market during such representative period; and (B) any agricultural commodity (except honey, cotton, rice, wheat, corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley, rye, sugarcane, sugarbeets, wool, mohair, livestock, soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, poultry (but not excepting turkeys, eggs, (but not excepting turkey hatching eggs), fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing, and apples), or any regional or market classification thereof, not subject to orders under (A) of this paragraph, but not the products (including canned or frozen commodities or products) thereof. No order issued pursuant to this section shall be effective as to cherries, apples, or cranberries for canning or freezing unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines, in addition to other required findings and determinations, that the issuance of such order is approved or favored by processors who, during a representative period determined by the Secretary, have engaged in canning or freezing such commodity for market and have frozen or canned more than 50 per centum of the total volume of the commodity to be regulated which was canned or frozen within the production area, or marketed within the marketing area, defined in such order, during such representative period. No order issued pursuant to this section shall be applicable to peanuts produced in more than one of the following production areas: the Virginia-Carolina production area, the Southeast production area, and the Southwest production area. If the Secretary determines that the declared policy of the title will be better achieved thereby (i) the commodities of the same general class used wholly or in part for the same purposes may be combined and treated as a single commodity and (ii) the portion of an agricultural commodity devoted to or marketed for a particular use or combination of uses, may be treated as a separate agricultural commodity. All agricultural commodities and products covered hereby shall be deemed specified herein for the purposes of section 8c (6) and (7) of this title.

Union Calendar No. 588

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1455

[Report No. 91-1246]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 27, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 29, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend section 8c (2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colo-
rado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8c (2) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended
5 by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and
6 subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out “and
7 Connecticut” and inserting in lieu thereof “Connecticut,
8 Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio”.

Passed the Senate October 23, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July 6, 1970
91st-2nd; No.112

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Cost-sharing.....1	Marketing research.....1	Water.....6
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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills providing for:
 increasing states participating in marketing orders for apples;
 cost-sharing in RC & D projects;
 clarifying the custom slaughtering provisions;
 permitting marketing orders applicable to apples;
 authorizing marketing research for almonds;
 providing that interest on certain FHA insured loans be included in gross income.
Rep. Schwengel inserted Secretary Hardin's speech in Des Moines.
Sen. McGovern submitted amendment to agricultural appropriations bill for food stamp program.

HOUSE

1. BILLS PASSED.

Sent to the President:

S. 1455, increasing states participating in marketing orders for apples.
p. H6337

S. 2598, cost-sharing in RC&D projects. pp. H6337-8

S. 2592, custom slaughtering bill. pp. H6355-61

Sent to the Senate:

HR 15979, taxation on certain FHA insured loans. pp. H6343-7

S. 1456, with amendment, marketing orders applicable to apples for
paid advertising. pp. H6338-9

HR 13978, with amendment, marketing research and promotion projects for
almonds. p. H6339

2. WILDERNESS. An Interior and Insular Affairs Committee subcommittee approved for
full committee:

HR 16822, designating lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument as
as wilderness, and

HR 13232, designating lands in the Petrified National Park as wilderness.
p. D721

3. WATERSHEDS. Received two letters from the Budget Bureau transmitting plans for
watersheds; one to the Committee on Agriculture and one to the Committee on
Public Works. p. H6380 (See item 5 under Senate)

SENATE

4. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS AMENDMENT; FOOD STAMPS. Sen. McGovern submitted
Amendment No. 763 to HR 17923, Agriculture Appropriations bill for F 1971,
to fully fund the Food Stamp program at the \$2 billion authorized last Fall.
p. S10550

5. WATERSHED; FHA. Received letter from the Acting Director, BOB, conveying plans
for works of improvement on the following:

To Committee on Agriculture & Forestry: Simon Run Watershed, Kans.; West
Upper Maple River, Mich.; Moorhead Bayou, Miss.; Upper Bay River, N.C.;
Starkweather Watershed, N. Dak.; Grand Prairie Watershed, Oreg.; Poplar
River, Wisc.; and Spring Brook, Wisc.

To Committee on Public Works: Upper Ouachita River, Ark.; Crooked Arroyo
Watershed, Colo.; Clear Creek, Ill.; Fish Stream Watershed, Maine; West
Branch Westfield River, Mass.; East Upper Maple River, Mich.; Bahala Creek,
Miss.; Newlan Creek, Mont.; McKay Rock Creek, Oreg. pp. S10547-48

Received letter from Comptroller General transmitting Farmers Home Admin. report
on the savings available to the Government by timing advances of loan and
grant funds with actual cash requirements. p. S10548

6. WATER; ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Sen. Jackson gave notice of July 8 final hearing
on S. 3354, his bill to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to establish a
national land use policy. p. S10551

7. VETERINARY MEDICINE. Sen. Mondale praised the contribution of veterinary medicine
to the health of man and inserted a letter from the Dean of the Minnesota College
of V.M. which expresses concern over the Administration attitude towards
veterinary medicine. pp. S10554-55

at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such costs.

SEC. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such various metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with Ohio Northern University.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 15118, which would provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Ohio Northern University.

Ohio Northern University, of Ada, Ohio, will observe its centennial year from August 14, 1970, through August 13, 1971. The university has 2,300 students and is one of the few institutions in the country combining a liberal arts curriculum with colleges of engineering, pharmacy, and law.

Since it was founded in 1871 by Dr. Henry Solomon Lehr, Ohio Northern has graduated more than 20,000 persons. Today there are more than 11,000 living alumni serving their communities and the Nation in all 50 States and in many foreign countries. The devoted alumni include one-third of the pharmacists in Ohio, more than 1,100 attorneys serving in Ohio and neighboring States, in excess of 1,200 engineering graduates and many hundreds of teachers, business leaders, and housewives.

Four Ohio Northern University degree holders are currently serving in the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Ohio; they are DELBERT L. LATTA, FRANK T. BOW, JACKSON E. BETTS, and myself. At one time four Ohio Northern University graduates were concurrently U.S. Senators: Frank B. Willis, Simeon D. Fess, Arthur J. Robinson, and John M. Robison.

This independent university has grown from a small normal school serving northwest Ohio to one of the great private universities in the State of Ohio. In recent years, the university has grown at an unprecedented rate in every way: Academically, physically, and financially. In the decade of the 1960's more than \$13 million of new buildings and equipment were added to the campus. Recently, the university's new liberal arts curriculum has gained widespread interest among educators.

It is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress aid in honoring this great university on the occasion of her centennial anniversary by the passage of H.R. 15118.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 15118, which was introduced by my colleague the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McCULLOCH).

Ohio Northern University is my alma mater and I am proud of it.

This comparatively small university has a proud past and a promising future.

The years I spent on its campus were happy ones, as well as fruitful in my preparation for the practice of law, and

in later years here in the House of Representatives.

Ohio Northern University devotes its full strength to the teaching and development of the undergraduate student. It seeks to remain a small university, offering a high quality education in a Christian environment. The institution is owned by the Methodist Church and encourages all students to confront the claims and obligations of the Hedeo-Christian heritage.

Four of us in the House are degree holders from Ohio Northern. In addition to Mr. McCULLOCH and myself, Hon. DELBERT LATTA and Hon. JACKSON E. BETTS call ONU their alma mater. Also Dr. Laurence Woodworth, chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue, is a graduate of ONU.

It is interesting to note that this interest in public service has characterized Ohio Northern graduates for many, many years. At one time four graduates were serving together in the U.S. Senate. They were Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana, and John M. Robison, of Kentucky.

It is interesting also to note that Ernest L. Nixon, an uncle of President Richard Nixon, attended Ohio University in 1902 and 1903 and among his instructors at that time were Mr. Willis and Mr. Fess, later to become Senators.

ONU offers students four areas of concentration.

To be eligible for freshman work in the college of liberal arts, including pre-pharmacy or prelaw, the student must present at least 16 acceptable units of credit. Four years of English and 2 years of mathematics are required. Six units may be in any combination of language, social studies, natural science, and additional credits in English and mathematics.

Students entering the college of engineering must have 4 years of English, 4 years of mathematics, and 2 years of science in their high school work. The mathematics should include a minimum of 2 years of algebra, one of plane geometry, one-half of solid geometry, and one-half of trigonometry. The sciences must include physics and should include chemistry. Two years of foreign language are recommended.

Students entering the pre-professional pharmacy program in their freshman year at Ohio Northern University must have completed 4 years of English; 2½ years of mathematics—algebra and plane geometry—with priority given to students with additional credits; 2 to 3 years of science—biology, general science and chemistry or physics, or both. Priority will be given to students with 4 years of science subjects. To enter the college of pharmacy, junior year students must have 90 quarter hours—60 semester hours—pre-pharmacy studies, and approval of the committee on admissions of the college of pharmacy. Transfer students must present a transcript and a certificate "in good standing."

To enter the college of law, a student must have a degree from an accredited college or university.

The Ohio Northern University physical plant includes 19 well-equipped ma-

jor buildings, conveniently arranged on a compact campus. An area of 120 acres, immediately west of the present campus, is under development and will feature: A science center, an engineering building, a common lecture hall, a chapel, and a field house. The beautiful new McIntosh Center, the new college of pharmacy building, the Continuation Studies Center, and four new residence halls were completed and occupied in 1965 and 1966 and the Heterick Library in 1968.

Preserving the tradition of "Great Teaching" at Ohio Northern University, all classes are taught by regular faculty members. The ratio of student to faculty, presently 15 to 1, is kept as small as possible to provide maximum individual attention.

A genuinely friendly relationship between faculty and students prevails at all times. A student's problem is considered the university's problem, and every effort is made to overcome any difficulty the student may have, whether it be financial, academic or personal.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute to Ohio Northern University, as it enters its centennial year, and it is gratifying personally to me that the House has today authorized the commemorative medal for this occasion.

EXTENSION OF MARKETING ORDER AUTHORITY TO APPLES PRODUCED IN COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ILLINOIS, AND OHIO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1455) to amend section 8c(2)(A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 1455

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out "and Connecticut" and inserting in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3598) to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 3598

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones

Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1011), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In providing assistance for carrying out plans developed under this title, the Secretary shall be authorized to bear such proportionate share of the costs of installing any works of improvement applicable to public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development as is determined by him to be equitable in consideration of national needs and assistance authorized for similar purposes under other Federal programs: *Provided*, That all engineering and other technical assistance costs relating to such development may be borne by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That when a State or other public agency or local nonprofit organization participating in a plan developed under this title agrees to operate and maintain any reservoir or other area included in a plan for public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development, the Secretary shall be authorized to bear not to exceed one-half of the costs of (a) the land, easements, or rights-of-way acquired or to be acquired by the State or other public agency or local nonprofit organization for such reservoir or other area, and (b) minimum basic facilities needed for public health and safety, access to, and use of such reservoir or other area for such purposes: *Provided further*, That in no event shall the Secretary share any portion of the cost of installing more than one such work of improvement for each seventy-five thousand acres in any project; and that any such public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development shall be consistent with any existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan found adequate for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897); and that such cost-sharing assistance for any such development shall be authorized only if the Secretary determines that it cannot be provided under other existing authority."

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are today giving final consideration to S. 3598, which would provide cost sharing in resource conservation and development projects for public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development.

The success of resource conservation and development projects in the past have been very gratifying and have shown what communities can do to better the total environment. At the same time, these efforts have shown the tremendous potential that exists for community action to bring about multiple purpose resource developments.

The measure we have before us today is one in which I have been deeply interested for a long time. In the 90th Congress, I introduced H.R. 19948; early in the 91st Congress, I introduced H.R. 4879. Both of these are forerunners to the present legislation. Last November, I introduced H.R. 14793. This proposed legislation has favorable recommendation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and has already passed the Senate.

All communities need more public water-based recreation and fish and wildlife facilities for their residents and for visitors. Recreation fulfills one of man's major environmental needs, provides more available jobs, and brings an area increased income from expenditures for equipment, vehicle services, food and lodging, and other benefits.

Communities need to properly plan public water-based recreation and fish and wildlife developments to make best

use of their natural resource base, blend recreation with other resource development potentials and with population patterns, and provide the needed water-based recreational facilities at a reasonable cost.

Many of the communities which have these needs for water-based recreation or fish and wildlife developments are not financially able to meet the costs because of a low tax base, heavy financial burden for public facilities and services, and low income of residents. This legislation, to provide cost sharing would help many rural communities acquire the water-based recreation or fish and wildlife developments that they need.

The enactment of this legislation would add to the already substantial contribution being made to resource development opportunity in 55 resource conservation and development projects in the country.

Of these 55 current projects, the first resource conservation and development project in the entire Nation was organized in 1964 in west-central Minnesota. It started with four counties and has now expanded to nine. It stretches for 120 miles across the Minnesota heartland, includes 5 million acres, and 20 percent of the water area in Minnesota is within the project area.

In this project, residents and communities have helped develop a major canoe trail; a wilderness saddle trail; a scenic drive; several lakes and camps; and other new recreation areas as part of a larger effort to increase job opportunities and community services and improve the natural resource base.

But these projects are not only concerned with recreation. They are designed to better the total environment. One good example of this, and a major contribution within the west-central resource conservation and development project, is the pilot program for eutrophication research currently being done at Eagle Lake in Kandiyohi County. This project is to find new techniques in nutrient control from all sources, including sewage, farm drainage and the natural water supply. The knowledge gained from this project can then be applied to all those lakes suffering from rapid deterioration.

Resource conservation and development district have broadened their initial concern with soil erosion and water runoff on farmland to include measures dealing with air and water pollution, water supply and management, solid waste disposal, recreation resource development, and related activities. These efforts have shown the tremendous potential that exists for community action to bring about multiple purpose resource developments. These projects have joined neighboring counties, districts, cities, and towns in a team seeking to advance the well-being of people within their total geographic area. Resource conservation and development projects have also led soil conservation districts to direct major efforts to meeting the economic and social needs of people as they are related to the use and management of physical resources.

This is also the first time that there

has been an instrument in which the local people have control and can make decisions in getting things done. The resource conservation and development approach to dealing with the natural resource base also supports the comprehensive planning goals of such districts. Such a program serves as a catalyst in stimulating investments in agricultural developments, new businesses, private and community recreation facilities, improved housing, and other recognized needs. It has clearly demonstrated how planning on a multicounty basis can lead to better living in rural areas.

This bill would give resource conservation and development communities the benefit of cost-sharing to assist them in starting this chain which will lead to growth of our rural economy. It is in the Nation's interest to provide cost sharing. A better balance of resources and people's needs will result, and at substantially lower costs.

I am proud of the broad community action being taken by local people in the west-central Minnesota Resource Conservation and Development project. I want to help make that action even more effective, and aid local efforts in the other 54 resource conservation and development projects in the country and the dozens of other communities which have applied for resource conservation and development project assistance.

I am grateful for the broad, bipartisan support that this legislation has already received, and I respectfully urge the favorable consideration of the House on final passage of this legislation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPLE ADVERTISING UNDER FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1456) to amend section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, so as to permit marketing orders applicable to apples to provide for paid advertising.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 1456

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out "or avocados" and inserting in lieu thereof "avocados, or apples".

SEC. 2. Section 2(3) of such Act is further amended by inserting "such marketing research and development projects provided in section 8c(6)(I), and" immediately after "section 8c(6)(H)".

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, insert the following: "SEC. 2. Section 2(3) of such Act is further amended by inserting 'such marketing research and development projects provided in section 8c(6)(I), and' immediately after 'section 8c(6)(H)'."



Public Law 91-341
91st Congress, S. 1455
July 18, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 438

To amend section 8c(2) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (A) of the first sentence of section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, is amended by striking out "and Connecticut" and inserting in lieu thereof "Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio".

Apples.
Marketing orders.

68 Stat. 906;
75 Stat. 304.
7 USC 608c.

Approved July 18, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1246 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-491 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 115 (1969): Oct. 23, Considered and passed Senate.

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